

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 20.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 285,361.17
TOTAL CAPITAL, and
ACCUMULATIONS, and Tls. 938,936.17
April, 1881.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in-
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

L E CERCLE - TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [44]

To be Let.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

N O. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
COCKBURN'S OLD PORT.
GUIDES' LISBON OLD PORT, A VERY
RARE WINE.
ST. MARCEAUX CHAMPAGNE, IN PINTS AND
QUARTS.
L. T. PIVER'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.
F. D. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, February 8, 1882. [100]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.
Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
13, Studio 8, Queen's-road.

E CADASILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX. FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN's ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LAKE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA OPOPOONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH-LAVENDER, ORIZA LYE,
ORIZA ESS. HELIOTROPE,
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL,
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

FOR SALE.

A USTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,
of the finest quality, from Cooloola Vine-
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.
Apply to R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Pudding's Hill.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

H AVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PHOTO."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MEXIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

ERICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatas.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE,

ROQUEFORT,

DUTCH,

CALIFORNIA,

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

In Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISSETTE (Marie-Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

H AVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner

CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH

H AVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE NOW FOR SALE,

PRICE \$1.50.

THE NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL FOR 1882,

Containing List of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons on the Coast of China and Japan;

Shanghai Tide Table, Customs Signals, and a mass information indispensable to

Captains and Officers of Vessels trading between Hongkong,

Shanghai, and the Northern Ports.

New Cabinet Photographs of Beauties. New Silk Woven Pictures, representing

Sporting Scenes.

New Scraps for Screens and Scrap Books.

New French Novels, including Daudet's "Numa Roumestan," and works by Hector

Malot, Xavier de Montépin, &c.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G E N E R A L D R A P E R Y D E P A R T M E N T

T A B L E S L I N E N A N D I R I S H L I N E N S.

L O N G C L O T H S A N D F L A N N E L S.

C O L O U R E D A N D B L A C K S I L K S.

C O L O U R E D A N D B L A C K S I L K S.

F A N C Y B R O C A D E S I L K S (PARISIAN).

A L L W O O L S E R G E S, &c., &c., &c.

S I L K V E L V E T S A N D V E L V E T E E N S.

F A S H I O

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



BY AUTHORITY

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.**
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States, and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professionals, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *uide mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SINGAPORE.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Head-quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.**
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
**LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
**THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.**
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND
Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,
viz:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON,
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHEW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

ABOUT a fortnight ago a correspondent writing to our evening contemporary made some allusions to the custom of touting so freely indulged in during our racing season by all classes of the community, and suggested that, as the attentions of a certain class who had of late years gone so far as to invade the sacred precincts of stand and enclosure had become so barefaced and generally offensive, the Clerk of the Course should instruct his subordinate—the worth Royal Artilleryman who makes such bad shooting at the stray dogs—to keep the enclosure clear of all touts of the "black and tan" persuasion. The correspondent alluded to opened his communication by admitting that he was imbued with radical ideas and principles. He also stated as an item of information that it was a common practice for owners to tout each other's ponies in the most open fashion, and justified this custom on the grounds that the timing of the training gallops was done in a most friendly way, one owner frequently helping another to get the correct time, and was necessary in order to give owners some guidance in entering their ponies. This writer is to all appearance a sensible man who knows something of the subject he has dealt with; but while admitting that very good grounds indeed exist for his protest, we cannot but believe that he has missed the very worst, and most objectionable feature in the system he has endeavoured to put down. Nor has he grasped the position of affairs. The subject especially at this season of the year is well worthy of a few general observations.

The gentleman who wrote to the *China Mail* as above stated, does not object to, but rather applauds in fact, touting amongst owners of race-ponies, as a justifiable and necessary measure. But when it comes to open touting for the purpose of using the knowledge gained at the outside sweeps, and the touting is done by persons of the class above referred to—the colored sportmen of the Colony—he thinks that the Clerk of the Course would not exceed his duty, if he were to instruct the gunner to keep the enclosure clear of the touts. He also mentions that those favorite resorts of the "snuff and butter" fraternity—the Bridge, the cactus bushes, and the Black Rock are still left available for the vulgar tout.

Now, we submit that if touting is reprehensible when practised at the rails by the judge's box, it is equally unjustifiable on the Bridge, in the cactus bushes, or at the Black Rock. We are really unable to see on what fair grounds Europeans are to be permitted to watch and time trials and training gallops in the enclosure, whilst the gentlemen who happened to be born in sunnier climates than we possess at home, sweet home, are to be relegated to the ditches surrounding the course, or the three well known landmarks mentioned above. The reason assigned by the *China Mail*'s correspondent for the suppression of touting, by these parsons of our racing world—namely because it is openly practised for the express purpose of using the knowledge gained at the lotteries—will hardly hold water. Of course touting is not practised for

the mere fun of the thing; but it so happens that the custom of watching and timing the training gallops with the express view of utilising the information so obtained is not merely confined to the colored fraternity, but is openly practised by owners themselves. Reciprocity in this custom is tacitly acknowledged. It is no uncommon thing for one owner to ask another what his pony has done in a trial gallop, and then to make use of the information so received by endeavouring at the lotteries the same evening to purchase the said animal, bidding up against the owner with the most barefaced audacity. If owners are permitted to indulge in this questionable privilege on a large scale, it is hard to see how the small fry can be fairly prohibited from following suit in their own spheres.

If there is anything objectionable in the presence of these greatly maligned touts in the enclosure, if their touting and conduct generally prove prejudicial to the interests of racing, owners have only themselves to blame. It is perfectly well known that a number of these men act as agents at the outside lotteries for owners, and are frequently entrusted with important and valuable secrets relating to stable intentions. Although they may not invariably go straight, as a general rule, they are thoroughly reliable in their lottery transactions. They are also in the habit of obtaining for their employers and patrons all the information they can gather together respecting presumed dangerous ponies in opposing stables. This is the most reprehensible practice of all, as in touting for information these gentry permit no scruples to stand in the way of attaining their end, and the habit of interviewing riding mafoos and stable boys, and offering them bribes to betray stable secrets cannot be justified under any circumstances. This a practice which should be death with in every case brought home satisfactorily to the culprit, most rigorously.

Touting on English training grounds, and the same practice followed in Hongkong are two vastly different games. At home the edict of the Jockey Club is that any person discovered watching a trial is summarily "warned off the course," which means that he is not in future permitted to enter the stand or enclosure of any race course where Newmarket Rules are recognised. This measure, although a very salutary one in England, could not be applied in Hongkong. The professional element which forms such a prominent feature in home racing is happily conspicuous by its absence here. The dodges which disgrace true sport wherever professionalism predominates, and which are in a kind of way sanctioned by custom, would not be tolerated in our racing world. It is certainly unique in its way, this custom of bare-faced touting in Wong-nei-cheong which we have been discussing; but who can doubt that it is a concomitant of our race-lottery system! That the time test so far as regards racing, even in experienced hands, is a snare and a delusion has been proved times out of number. It is a useful guide to the trainer, and nothing more. It therefore follows that touting pure and simple, however objectionable it may appear to the ultra-fastidious as an off-shoot of the lowest phase of blackguardism, is actually harmless in itself, although it may frequently lead to unsatisfactory results.

There are other touts besides the touts of the racecourse, and we think of a more objectionable character; we mean the speculative tout, the race-lottery "farmer." Racing without speculation of some kind, either regular betting, such as laying the odds, or in the form of lotteries, could not be carried on. The last named form of speculation is probably the one best suited for, and that commonly used in the Far East. The system has its advantages as well as its drawbacks, the former probably outweighing the latter. The great fault of the lottery system as carried out in Hongkong is the utter want of consideration paid to the owners of race-ponies. An owner may at great expense collect a valuable team of racers, expend a large sum of money for entries and training expenses, and at the race-lotteries find himself practically debarred from purchasing a single one of his own ponies. Persons who know nothing either of ponies or of racing, who are ignorant of sport in any known shape or form, can form a combination and set an owner at defiance by purchasing his ponies in every race throughout the programme. This actually has been done, and on owners protesting against such an apparent hardship, they have been laughed at for their pains. Of course race-lotteries are perfectly free, and all persons who subscribe have an equal right in making purchases. But the combination system is unsportsmanlike, and detrimental to the true interests of sport. An owner may be able to hold his own against individuals, but his chances against a powerful combination of unscrupulous speculators are simply nil. This is not as it should be,

surely the gentlemen who provide the sport should receive a slight amount of consideration. It is common in India, and also in Shanghai, we believe, for owners to have the privilege of claiming a share of any lottery in which his horse has been purchased—a third or a fourth—and this system has stood the test of practical working most satisfactorily. The adoption of this rule in our race-lotteries would no doubt prove beneficial to all concerned. That some change is needed has been frequently demonstrated by results. Owners finding themselves forestalled at every turn refuse to run their ponies, or alter their arrangements to suit themselves to the detriment of sport, and for doing so they are blackguarded and abused up hill and down dale. Supposing an owner had a pony entered for the Derby with good prospects of winning that race. In all the lotteries by a combination of non-sporting speculators the animal was run up to a price far beyond its actual value, or the owner's means. A request for a share in the proceeds of the "sweeps" is refused point blank, and the result is inevitable. The owner refuses to be made a means of making money for a number of persons who have treated him most scurvy, and he withdraws his pony from the race altogether, and starts him for another race where he has managed to back him. He is reviled of course, and called all sorts of uncomplimentary names by the coterie of rash speculators to whom he has paid a "Roland for an Oliver." It appears to be generally overlooked that if a subscriber to the race-lotteries is free to purchase whatever he thinks fit, so is an owner justified in doing whatever he thinks best with his own property. This is an owner's safe-guard and prerogative, and so long as the ridiculous proposal to conduct lotteries on the "selling by stable principle" is out of favor, he can always to some extent protect himself and his interests. When selling by stables becomes the rule in Hongkong, the days of racing may be safely set down as numbered, and when that time comes the noble army of touts will be left triumphant, monarchs of all they survey.

Saves the *Overland Mail* of the 6th ult.:—A fact in connection with the recent burning of the Ring Theatre has come to light in the course of the judicial investigation, which would be almost incredible were it not exactly true. The secretary of the theatre, who fills the position known in England as general manager, occupied two flats in a house adjoining the theatre, communicating with the main building by a door on each storey. When the fire broke out he is said to have saved his wife and his children, and some few friends, by one of these doors, and then had them both securely fastened, so that egress from the theatre by them should be impossible. He then set to work and by the aid of his friends and servants saved his two grand pianos. In the meantime the unfortunate occupants of the gallery were battering in vain at these closed doors, and in fact, when next day the *debris* were searched, no less than twenty-two dead bodies were found jammed against one of the doors. It is no exaggeration to say that had the secretary left these exits open hundreds of lives might have been saved. This inhuman person is now in prison awaiting trial, and the Emperor has expressed a wish that he may be severely dealt with.

A PHILADELPHIA surgeon has invented a remarkable machine for the performance of surgical operations. The *Philadelphia Record* thus describes it:—It consisted of an upright iron standard, about four feet high and a couple of inches in diameter, with a foot treadle and driving wheel at the base. At the top was fastened what may be described as a flexible arm, being a long iron bar, with the shoulder, elbow and wrist made flexible by means of an ingenious arrangement of wheels, enabling every section of it to be moved in any direction at will. Into the wrist part a hand piece was screwed, and at the end of this a small circular saw. An endless cord, attached to the driving wheel, ran up the standard and along the arm, and as the wheel was revolved by the movement of the treadle the circular saw went into motion until it was flying around at the rate of 18,000 revolutions per minute. Instruments at the wrist can be inserted or removed in a moment. Put in circular saws from half an inch to four inches in diameter and the engine is ready for any of the major operations upon the bone. Here is a reciprocating saw which cuts both ways, moving only three-eighths of an inch and making 15,000 cuts at each movement, or 30,000 both ways. This will cut the bone instantaneously as smoothly as if done with a plane, and by its resection of every bone in the body can be made. Fix a screw attachment to the handle of the saw, which is fastened into the bone to be cut, holding it firmly to the frame of the saw, and with this the thigh bone can be resected as high up as the upper third, and the end cut off at any angle with the precision of mathematics. Substitute a drill, and with the rapidity of lightning the operating surgeon can have a hole of any size up to a quarter of an inch in any bone lying loose in the tissues, and where a stone in the bladder can be reached within four inches a diamond drill may be used to puncture the stone with numerous holes, which destroy its cohesive powers and enable it to be broken with impunity by the fingers or with weak forceps. Does it become necessary in an operation to shave down a bone, all that is necessary is to attach one of these burns, and operation which would take hours to perform with chisel and mallet is accomplished in a few moments.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears that an anonymous admirer of the late Lord Beaconsfield has transmitted to his Lordship's trustees the funds necessary to clear Hughenden Manor of all encumbrances. The sum is something over fifty thousand pounds, and the donor gives no clue whatever to his identity. Some people believe that he is a member of the great firm of Rothschilds, but this is nothing more than a guess, and the only definite fact is that Mr. Coningsby Disraeli will be enabled to take possession of his uncle's property free of all burdens.

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We are informed that the *Bangalore*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for this port, at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst.

We note by a circular issued by Mr. von Achberger, H.I.G.M.'s Consul, that during his absence from this port Mr. H. Hudler will be in charge of the German Consulate.—*Amoy Gazette*.

Miss Mertens, a young English musician, after one year's study at the Milan Conservatorio, has gained the "Premio d'onore" and silver medal for singing and general musical knowledge. This is the first time since the Conservatorio was founded that the honour has been bestowed on a foreign lady.

THE latest home telegrams are not of great importance. There may be something in the fact that the opposition to the closure in the House of Commons is increasing, but we really cannot see how it can interest anybody in China. The debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne continues. That is another interesting item of news for residents in the Far East.

SAYS the *Broad Arrow*—“During the year ended 31st December, 1881, fifteen commissions from the ranks have been given to young non-commissioned officers of the Household Cavalry and Line, two of their number gaining their promotion through field service.” As the particulars of these promotions are of interest in a military station, we give them in another column.

PAPERS will be read at the meetings of the Foreign and Colonial section of the society of Arts, to be held from January to May 1882, on “The Social and Physical Capacities of New Zealand for Tea and Silk Cultivation,” by William Cochran; on “The Charades and social Industries of the Inhabitants of China, Japan, and Formosa,” by the Hon. Noel Shore.—*Overland Mail*.

WHAT can the telegram dated London the 11th inst. mean by stating that “An announcement from St. Petersburg repels foreign intervention?” Foreign intervention in what, or from whom?

The European powers are not in the habit of intervening in Russian affairs, unless where their own interests are imperilled. It would be interesting to know the circumstances which have led to Russia's protest.

It has been decided to expedite the revival of “Ours” at the Haymarket, where Robertson's comedy will be produced on January 19. Mr. Bancroft will play Hugh Chalcot; Mrs. Bancroft, Mary Netley; Mrs. Langtry, Blanche Hayes; Mr. Arthur Cecil, Prince Potorowsky; Mr. Pinero, Sir Ashton Ashenden; and Mr. Conway, Angus Macalister. As the Bancroft rights in Robertson's comedies will shortly expire this will be the last revival of “Ours.”

NOTWITHSTANDING that several streams of water have been thrown upon it the whole of last night and during this morning, there is but little change to report in the condition of the *debris* in the burned godowns on Praya East, which still continues to smoulder and burst into flame occasionally, sending forth considerable volumes of smoke. In No. 1 godown large quantities of matches and camphor in cases are buried beneath the fallen walls, most of which, it is believed, remain uninjured either by fire or water, several cases of matches extracted from the rubbish having been found to have sustained little or no injury. In No. 2 godown broken beer bottles are to be seen lying about in large heaps, but nothing, so far, has been ascertained as to the fate of the old port belonging to Messrs. Remedios & Co. It is possible, however, that it may be lying safe at the bottom of the piled-up rubbish. One of the walls of No. 2 godown appears to be in a very unsafe condition, and may tumble down at any moment. Nos. 1 and 2 Government steamers, and 6 and 7 manuals were still playing on the smouldering mass at noon, which, according to all appearance, is likely to engage the attention of the Fire Brigade for some days yet.

THE tenth Annual Flower Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Exhibition Society was opened this afternoon in the Public Gardens, the several exhibits being tastily arranged under a matshed erected for the occasion, which was surrounded by the flags of various nations. A new and attractive feature of the exhibition was the addition of a Poultry show. The exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables were more numerous than in previous years, and superior, we believe, in point of quality, generally speaking. Upon the whole they reflect great credit on the horticultural skill, taste, and energy of our community. The Poultry show consisted of some 50 pens of birds, or more, comprising Cochin-China, Shanghai, Langshan, Bantam, black Spanish and other kinds of fowls; also China and foreign ducks, swallows, white and other kinds of geese, together with pigeons, turkeys, guinea-fowls and a peacock and peahen. As deserving special notice among the poultry, may be mentioned the Cochin-China, Shanghai, and Langshan fowls, which are all fine birds. The Spanish black fowls, with their partly white

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

TRAINING NOTES.

Training matters were very quiet this morning, and raw, disagreeable weather, with a sprinkling of rain made the attendance a very limited one, several of Mr. Grammont's ponies galloped; the "crack" shell going at his best pace for about half a mile, and moving much better than he did yesterday. We shall have a few words to say about this pony after seeing him raced along something that can gallop. Jet and Lightning panted a quarter twice, the grey having the best of the first spin, but quite failing to hold his own in the second. Whisper and Lochiel, in blankets, galloped steadily once round, the last named straining away for half a mile; but coming back on entering the straight, and running very unkindly at the finish. The rest of the ponies were confined to trotting exercise. A great many rumours of casualties have been flying round since yesterday. In addition to Wild Eddy, both Wild Race and Wild Surf are reported to be lame. Shamrock is said to have a "big leg" as a result of his yesterday's sheep-chase practice, but if this be true, it can only be the effects of the pony's hitting the fence, an injury which a few days' treatment will be almost certain to remove. Too-too is still under suspicion, and sub Rosa has a swelling on one of his knees which may, or may not, be an indication of coming trouble. Second Comet is hopelessly "screamed up," and although First Comet is gradually getting over the lameness caused by a bruised heel, he has not yet resumed active work. Altogether the list of killed and wounded is sufficiently large to prejudicially affect the prospects of many of the races, as several of which can scarcely prove so exciting as was at one time anticipated. The course will be thrown open for galloping to-morrow, and in the event of the weather continuing dry, some good times will doubtless be recorded.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

CANTON, February 11th.

General Pan-yuke has returned to Canton, together with the gunboats *Chien-to* and *Sui-ting*, from the wreck of the German steamer *Quinta*, where they have been for the last three weeks. He brought up to Kung-chow for punishment nineteen fishermen in whose possession articles belonging to the wrecked steamer was found.

About eight months ago the Viceroy appointed an English speaking mandarin, Mr. Li Yuke-lun, to the *Sai-ping*, commissioning him to cruise in the Gulf of Tong King, and he has proved himself to be an energetic and reforming official, having much more enlightened and modern ideas than any of his colleagues, but having exposed the neglect and squeezing of a mandarin higher in rank than himself in connection with the Hei-hou piracy case, a number of the "Olo custom" mandarins have formed a combination against him, the result of which will, in all probability, be his dismissal, if not disgrace, by some means or other. The Viceroy will lose a good servant, who has endeavoured to do his duty honestly, but "Olo custom" must be respected, and a mandarin who wishes to keep his appointment and position must put with his honesty when he enters a yamen.

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Assistant Judge, (Shanghai, 4th February, 1882.)

SCOTT V. FORRESTER, LAVERS & CO.

This was a claim by Captain Scott, master of the British ship *Queen of India*, against Messrs. Forrester, Lavers & Co., for \$38.25 in respect of an overcharge of 2½ per cent. commission on a charter effected in July last year.

Captain Scott deposed—*I am master of the Queen of India, and plaintiff in this case, I claim \$38.25 for an overcharge of 2½ per cent. commission on a charter, for my ship from Shanghai to Kuchingtu. I asked the defendant (Mr. Lavers) at the time of accepting the charter what commission he would charge.*

This was when my ship was in their hands, she was consigned to them inwards, free of commission, so that I might have gone anywhere. He replied that I would not have to complain of commission; and he gave no decided answer.

He did not mention a rate at the time. That was all that passed then—this being about the 12th July last. The charter was offered on that date, but was not completed till some days later. I went to the office again and a rough charter was laid before me. I saw I had to pay 2½ per cent. to the charterer, and then I asked the charterer in the presence of the defendant what I had to pay him. I said I had to pay Butterfield & Swire 2½ per cent., and then I asked defendant what I had to pay him. He made the same answer as before—that I would not have to complain about that. Not being satisfied with this answer, I followed Mr. Lavers into his own office, the first conversation having taken place in the clerk's office. He said "you won't complain of 2½ per cent." I said I was quite willing to pay that. I could call Mr. Hopkins, but as he was a middle man in the case it might injure any man's business. The defendants' clerk must have heard what was said. This was shortly after the sandalwood case, and I would not trust Mr. Lavers after that affair. I went to him to have Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s names substituted for Messrs. Forrester, Lavers & Co. and fixed 2½ per cent. On the coast inwards and outwards, it is usual to pay 5 per cent. The defendant claimed 5 per cent from my new agents, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., 2½ per cent. excess. I have traded on this coast for a considerable time, but not to Shanghai. I only came here once before, and I am sorry that I ever came. Plaintiff then went on to speak of the custom at other ports.

His Worship—It is a question of what is the custom here, not at other ports, so your own knowledge really amounts to nothing. Have you any witnesses to call?

Plaintiff—I have one captain present here.

John Nairn, master of the British barque *Eden*, deposed—*This is my first coming to Shanghai. All I know is from being here only once. My charter is free inwards. I pay from one to 2½ per cent. I pay one per cent security on my freight. I have not agreed to do this, but I know I can get plenty to do it for me. It is an understood matter that we pay no more than 2½ per cent. This ship is consigned to Messrs. Forrester, Lavers & Co.*

Mr. Lavers—He can take his ship out of our hands when he has discharged. He is only consigned inwards.

*Captain Nairn—I have had a ship for five years, and have not got enough out of them to pay for a coat. My cousin is in the brig *Elliot*, and he only pays 2½ per cent. According to the Chamber of Commerce it is 5 per cent.*

Mr. E. H. Lavers deposed—I am a mem-

ber of the firm of Forrester, Lavers & Co., the defendants. I charged plaintiff 5 per cent, and got it. When he asked me what commission I would charge, I said "the usual rate." Captain Scott asked me a second time, but I don't remember telling him I would charge 2½ per cent. A house would not do it for 2½ per cent. I have to pay away 1½ per cent. I am under the impression that on the second occasion I gave the same answer. I have no recollection of telling him when he followed me into my office, that he would charge 2½ per cent. I cannot pledge my oath that I did not say I would do it for 2½ per cent.

Cross examined by Captain Scott—I told you I had a great deal of experience. I don't know that ships are losing money; in fact I don't understand your question.

Captain Scott—There are a great many things, Mr. Lavers, which you don't understand.

Mr. Lavers—Merchants can do business for the same money as brokers.

Captain Scott—There's a great deal better houses than yours ever was—Arnold, Karberg & Co., they do it.

Mr. Lavers—I know nothing about what German houses do.

His Worship thought the memory of the defendant was at fault, as the plaintiff was positive what occurred—and it was his interest to remember it. The plaintiff said he got no satisfactory answer and he asked the defendant a second time, and the reply was 2½ per cent.

The plaintiff said he was then satisfied, and the defendant would not say on oath that the statement was not correct, while the plaintiff had pledged his oath that what he said was true. The defendant's answer that the commission would be the usual charge, was not a proper answer to give; and His Worship was satisfied from the evidence that the defendant must return the 2½ per cent overcharged, and gave judgment accordingly.

Mr. Lavers—I am perfectly satisfied, your Worship, with your decision.

His Worship—Don't make such a vague agreement again.—*M Mercury.*

TRADE IN CHINA'S FAR WEST.

On this subject, a correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—Lan-chou-fu is after sign the most important city in the west of China, but never came into possession of the rebels. To this circumstance it is to be attributed the fact that there are still many old pagodas, and inscriptions of the Yuen, Sung, and Ming dynasties. Lan-chou is a considerably large city, inhabited by about 30 to 50,000 souls; it is the chief residence of the governor and the *official residence* of the Viceroy, who, however, a short time ago went to Hani in order to be nearer to the pending negotiations about rectifying the new Chinese-Russian frontier. The present governor His Excellency Yang Chang-ching, was formerly Fatai of Cheh-kiang, from where, however, on account of a unlucky given sentence he was deposed. As I am told, at that time there was in Cheh-kiang a literate Wen by name, who having passed the third examination was therefore a *Tzu-tzu*; this man had a *liaison* with a married woman, of which the husband was, however, aware; the latter entered a suit against the wife and adulterer before the Fatai, Yang degraded Wen from his literary dignities and ordered his decapitation, but made his report to the throne sometime after the affair had passed. The to-be-decapitated Wen had however influential friends at the Court, who at last succeeded in having Yang removed from his position and forced him to retire to his home, degraded and powerless. His Excellency Yang is 54 years of age, of imposing exterior and affable behaviour. Lan-chou-fu is the seat of the highest Court of this province (Kansu); there are besides a Taotai and a District Magistrate resident here.

It cannot be asserted that the same lively trade is carried on here as in the southern provinces; but as the local articles of export, such as rhubarb and musk, are sent abroad, I think it worth while to give a few explanatory notes about their exportation to Shanghai.

Rhubarb is here only known as wild, and comes from the mountains of the Koko-ko. The knobs are of oval shape, have the average size of a small pine-apple, and weigh about 1 to 2 lb. It is very rarely that pieces are met of 6 lbs. and more weight; the prices paid for them are fancy. The Chinese spin a string about 10 to 15 feet long, on this string each knob is hung up separately with a thread, and the only precaution taken with them is that no knob should touch the other one, as decay might otherwise easily be communicated to healthy pieces. The price of rhubarb after the above insufficient drying amounts to about 30 to 40 cash per catty or about Tls. 2½ a picul. Owners of larger quantities send their goods to Si-ning, where the price comes to Tls. 5 to 7 a picul. The signs of healthy pieces are a rosy flowered breakage, decayed ones, on the other hand, show blackish brown holes, and the most of them can be easily recognised by the bark. It is furthermore to be observed that good, faultless rhubarb is easily exposed to decay by careless or bad package, for which reason the Chinese apply mats especially prepared for that purpose, and moreover wrap them up in oiled paper. During the rainy season rhubarb is not transported. The merchants residing here send their men with money and ware to Si-ning, and to the mountains to purchase rhubarb and musk on the spot. The trade with the mountain people is only carried on by bazaar. Of the articles most desired there, the following may be mentioned:—

1.—Brick Tea which is the only beverage of the Fante, Mongolians, and Tibetans.
2.—European Flowered Cotton Goods of dazzling colours are much enquired after by the Fante for dress.
3.—Native Opium, much resembling the Indian, and which is a chief article of export to the south—as we shall see hereafter.

Besides glass beads, mirrors and other trifles. Before the rhubarb comes into the hands of Europeans at the market of Shanghai it has to undergo a diligent cleaning—respectively scraping off the bark and a careful drying—which is performed mostly in the town of San-yuen, not far from Lingan-shan famous for it. The loss of weight thereby resulting amounts to about 40 per cent. and the expenses for cleaning are 2,000 cash a picul, but they are nearly covered by the sale of the waste. An acquaintance of mine several years ago purchased 5,000 catties of rhubarb at Si-ning, and when it arrived here it was entirely spoiled. It is said that the sellers at Si-ning cheated His Excellency Peng by their showing him healthy samples, but I believe that it might have also suffered by careless packing.

According to telegrams in several leading American papers, Hessy Helfman, the Nihilist, whose execution was deferred on account of her being *enfancée*, has been hanged privately. The statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield (which is to be erected in Parliament square, next to the statue of Lord Derby) will be nine feet high, standing on a granite pedestal ten feet high, and will represent the late Premier in the robes of a peer, with a scroll in the left hand. The committee has commissioned Mr. Mario Rossi to execute the design, the cost of which is estimated at nearly £5,000.

Captain Nairn—I have had a ship for five years, and have not got enough out of them to pay for a coat. My cousin is in the brig *Elliot*, and he only pays 2½ per cent. According to the Chamber of Commerce it is 5 per cent.

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ber of the firm of Forrester, Lavers & Co., the picul of rhubarb at Si-ning weighs 120 catties. Suppose we buy 10 piculs of rhubarb at Tls. 9 to 9½ there would, if exported to Shanghai, be the following additional charges:—

Car, from Shing to Lung-chow, 7 or 8 days, 3 miles.....	6.00
Customs, Land Tax, 10% on 10 piculs (Tls. 100) 10 days.....	10.00
Customs, Land Tax, 10% on 10 piculs (Tls. 100) 10 days.....	10.00
Customs, Land Tax, 10% on 10 piculs (Tls. 100) 10 days.....	10.00
Total 10 piculs (Tls. 100) 10 days.....	36.00
Purchase price in piculs at Tls. 9.....	9.00
Net profit Tls. 11.10	1.10
10 piculs in Shanghai sold at only Tls. 9, otherwise remitted Tls. 23.00	1.10

Further deductions should be made in the purchase price at Si-ning of 6 per cent, and the expenses to Si-ning, as the species there is considerably higher; therefore there would remain a round net profit of Tls. 100, which comes to be a very fair dividend.

THE PAST YEAR.

The Standard thinks that the year that has closed will be memorable as one of the most lamentable in our domestic annals. It began in gloom, ended in gloom; and as yet there is no lift in the dark cloud that has overshadowed us. Looking back upon the year as a whole, it offers little in the nature of consolation, and it leaves us with a prospect which is neither hopeful nor encouraging.

The Daily News says that at home and in our various colonies there is the reality or the prospect of peace. It has been restored in Asia and Africa. The annals of our great American and Australasian colonies have the blankness of prosperity and repose. Even in Ireland there are gounds of hope.

The Daily Telegraph says:—A year has been called as regards the old points of home politics. In India there is tranquillity, and in Afghanistan a truce; in the rest of our empire, outside Ireland, comparative prosperity and complete peace, so closes 1881. Socially, there may have been better, and certainly there have been worse years than that of which we have just taken our final leave. Perhaps it is the steady development of electricity that 1881 has been scientifically most remarkable.

To-day, says the Morning Advertiser of December 31st, is brought to a close a year the memories of which few Englishmen will recall with pleasure or their descendants care to unearth. It began badly; its end has not fared well. Eighteen months of the Liberal régime have not, so far as we know, benefited any class or aggrandised any interest at home. That they have improved our position abroad, given us greater influence in the councils of Europe, inspired our friends with more thorough confidence, or our enemies with more fear; that they have consolidated and strengthened the Empire, even the wretched admirals of the present Government will hardly pretend.

The end of another year, remarks the Daily Chronicle, finds us at peace with the world, and with revived and rapidly improving trade. The country has been withdrawn from the dangerous entanglement beyond the Indian frontier; justice has been done to a brave people in South Africa, and the Eastern Question has been brought to another stage of settlement. Our main difficulty has been with an important and indispensable portion of our own Empire, for whose benefit a magnificent piece of legislation has been framed, the pacifying results of which must be awaited with patience and hope.

The Times says:—The year 1881, though not distinguished by wars or revolutionary changes of the first magnitude, presents a record of memorable and important events in almost every country in the world. At home the Irish difficulty has given to the most formidable opposition; British agriculture, already sorely smitten, has had to bear the keen disappointment of another unfavourable harvest. France has been drawn into the perilous labyrinth of the Tunisian expedition, while in her domestic politics the Republic has lost much of the character for moderation. In Germany, as in France, and also in Holland, Belgium, Spain, in Hungary, and in Bulgaria, public opinion has been agitated by general elections; political feuds have been bitterness and the dominance of Prince Bismarck threatened. Though the different countries of Europe have had their internal troubles, the international relations of the great Powers have been more tranquil and easy than at any time since the battle of Sadowa.

The Saturday Review thinks that the death of Lord Beaconsfield will perhaps henceforth serve as a date for a great change in English policy. In no previous year has the progress of revolution been more distinctly visible. To the public it has been a year of much pain, little satisfaction, and many losses; and a hope that the new year may be a brighter one may this time be expressed with more than ordinary fervour and sincerity.

The Spectator of December 31 says:—Politically speaking, the year that ends to-day has certainly been the most disastrous of years, though neither the most calamitous nor the most devoid of promise. It has been a year of continual disappointment; the disappointment in the seasons has been but a symbol of our disappointments in political life. Even the best work of the year has been dashed with serious disappointment. The least sanguine of us looked—no doubt reasonably—for more result before the year closed than we have actually had. There is no European country but Greece which can definitely congratulate itself on the course of its events; and we have certainly a picture of disagreements, and especially in relation to the development of the Parliamentary institutions of Europe, which though very far from being of a nature to create despair—distinguishes 1881 as the year of most persistent disappointment of any year within our recollection. For apparent *coup d'état*, England, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States will long remember the year just coming to a close.

The Scotsman, commenting on the legislative measures of the year, says the Land Bill has got fairly to work, and the decisions they have given supply ground for hope that the pacification of Ireland on the solid basis of the contentment of its people may yet be achieved. The new year, so far as the trade of the country goes, may be said to open under favourable auspices; for the prices of commodities, although they are rising, are still low enough to tempt foreign buyers, and the home markets are steadily improving.

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MEDALS AND CLASPS.

"It is possible," says an old proverb, "to have too much of a good thing." The truth of this aphorism is, says the *United Service Gazette*, being curiously exemplified by the custom which has now become a national one of granting medals and clasps to the British army to commemorate all kinds of engagements, whether the result has been victory or defeat, or a contemptible fight with no result at all. It took England many years to consider whether the battle of Waterloo was of sufficient importance to be commemorated by a war medal to the troops who took part in it, but a grateful country has now "made swift atonement for its first delay." Of medals and clasps there is now a miraculous and continual creation. The cry is still they come. And therefore the serious question arises:—"Where can room be found on brave British breasts for these ever-encreasing decorations?" In a report which has just arrived by the Indian mail of Sir Frederick Roberts's first *liverie* as Commander-in-Chief of Madras, it is stated that "he wore a string of medals lapping over one another and stretching horizontally from the top button of his tunic to the seam of his left sleeve." Those who are acquainted with the great general's physique will easily understand that the hero was considerably overweighted, but it would have taken a broader chest than even that demanded by the present enlistment standard of measurement to support with safety such a burden of glory; and yet sir Frederick is only in the morning, as it were, of his fame. He and his gallant companions may be the fortunate recipients for further showers of stars—gold, silver, and bronze—in the future, which, although still veiled, may be pregnant with glorious victories and wonderful marches as those which have brought such honour and profit to the British nation in the late Afghan campaigns. *Patum*

